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TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. II.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, MONDAY,

NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

NO. 21.

LATEST NEWS.

Yesterday's mail brought us dates from Alexandria and Shreveport, via Houston, to the 24th. After reading carefully all the dispatches in both the News and Telegraph, we can find but little that is worth transferring to our columns, being made up chiefly from Northern papers, and rumors brought from the other side, by reliable gentlemen. Under date Alexandria Nov. 23d, the Telegraph publishes the following dispatch, but does not say where it is from, and admits "it is too deficient in circumstances to be religiously believed."

"Buckner and Breckinridge had a big battle with Burnside at Knoxville, and dislodged him. We now hold Knoxville. The loss on both sides was terrible. Bragg is now master of the situation. Wonder where Brownlow is?"

The same paper has also two Yankee dispatches from Meade, dated Headquarters of the Potomac Nov. 7th, which say that Major Gen. Sedgwick drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts with artillery on this side, taking a number of prisoners. Maj. Gen. French advanced to Kelly's Fort, driving the enemy in small force across the river and captured several hundred prisoners at the ford.

Gen. Sedgwick also reports capturing in his operations, three Lieutenant colonels and many other officers, and over eight hundred men, together with four battle flags. Gen. French captured over four hundred prisoners, officers and men.

Another Yankee dispatch dated Chattanooga Nov. 8th, says the rebels are throwing shells without damage, and that all is quiet along the lines.

A boat from Bridgeport brought supplies and mails.

Passengers came up to Brown's Ferry, thence two miles of wagon transportation to Chattanooga. Paymasters have arrived with funds to pay the troops.

A dispatch from Cincinnati dated Nov. 8th, says the Grand Jury has found true bills against the parties charged with conspiracy to release Morgan and his men, and also to capture the U. S. Steamer Michigan on Lake Erie.

A Washington dispatch of the same date estimates the whole rebel force in all the armies, east of the Mississippi, at 170,000; west of the Mississippi at 20,000. It also adds "there is great suffering in all parts of the South now for want of food, and it was difficult to see how they can avoid much suffering this winter."

The dispatch further adds "leading rebels freely admit that the rebellion is in its last year, unless French interference should come in to help them out. Gen. Butler goes to Fort Monroe to-morrow."

Another dispatch says:

Few details have been received here of the recent action of the Army of the Potomac. There is no reason, however, to doubt its success.

Burnside is threatened by Bragg on one side, and forces from Lynchburg on the other, under Gen. Jack Stuart from Lee's army.

A letter from Fort Scott in the New York Times of the 8th says:

"Gen. Blount leaves on the 29th for the Indian Territory to turn over his command to Gen. McNeil."

The absence of Blount has encouraged the rebel Gen. Cooper to concentrate his force and threaten the line of the Arkansas. Gen. McNeil is pursuing Shelby. Gen. Blount has made a demand on the rebel Gen. Cooper, for the surrender of Quantrell and his men his murderers and assassins. If he refused, Blount notified Cooper that all the soldiers of Quantrell's command will be shot. Our entire force is about 5,000, the rebels having about twice that number."

The following dispatches are probably more reliable, being from our side:

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—The Yankees retain possession of Mission Valley, having been heavily reinforced.

The Yankees shell our forces incessantly. The flood in the Tennessee has destroyed all the Yankee pontons. The Yankee advance has reached Florence. We now occupy Florence, which places us within 23 miles of Knoxville, behind the defenses of the enemy. The enemy is raiding the country near Huntsville, committing great depredations. Their raids are more disastrous than any of their preceding ones in Madison and Huntsville counties. Bragg has it in his power to muzzle Nashville.

The enemy has gained important advantages within the last 48 hours, which, unless they are counteracted, will place the question of subsisting his army in Chattanooga beyond doubt.

A dispatch of the 13th says firing continues brisk between our batteries and the enemy's, and there was heavy firing between Lookout and Moanskin yesterday for an hour.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—The firing of the enemy from mortars and rifled pieces averaged two shots

a minute last night. It was incessant, and is still going on this morning.

The casualties last night were two killed and one slightly wounded.

The Telegraph's correspondent under date of the 24th, says:

Gen. Walker has got a strong position on the Mississippi river, and his troops are now plying away at everything that attempts to pass. Nothing has made the attempt lately but transports, and they are invariably conveyed by the gunboat Cheekaw. Even with this protection, our troops manage to kill and wound several on every boat that runs the gauntlet.

A transport, called the Emerald, was sunk the other day by Gen. Walker's troops.

In the direction of New Iberia things are quiet. The enemy are industriously digging dirt and evidently dreading a dash from Uncle Tom and his Texasians who are as neighborly as ever.

It is difficult to learn the enemy's strength, but it is not believed to be over 10 or 12,000.

On the Mississippi our gunners have fine target practice almost daily. Only iron-clads can pass the batteries, and transports lashed to the leeward of them.

A new feature in the navigation of the lower Mississippi, is that, from time to time a bell is rung, and the ladies are requested to walk below, as the rebel batteries are about to open. In north Louisiana Harrison is occasionally heard from peeping in a transport or two.

A dispatch in the Avoyes Pelican, dated Baton Rouge, Nov. 7th, says:

Fifteen thousand troops of the Berwick's Bay and Atakapas expedition have been withdrawn and are to be sent to Port Isabel.

New Orleans is without troops at present. Some civilians, among those given as loyal, have been placed to perform military duty over the Custom House. The Conscription Law, which was to be put in operation, has been indefinitely postponed. They fear to place arms in the hands of men adverse to their cause.

From Brownsville.

The News has dates from Brownsville to the 11th, up to which time matters had continued quiet, all the Confederates having left who were not willing to take the oath. Banks was still there with about 3,000 men, there being about as many more at Brazos Santiago, half of whom were negroes.

Cortinas was commandante at Matamoras, and had ordered all the French to leave, and they were preparing to do so.

Gen. Banks was making no demonstration, and, indeed, has not force enough to venture further into the interior.

The only buildings burned in Brownsville, besides the garrison buildings, were those on the lower block next to the levee. The cotton was nearly all crossed over the river, and the Yankees have not got a bale.

We are in receipt of the San Antonio Herald of the 28th, but it contains nothing later from the coast.

European News.

The Memphis papers of the 10th say that European advices represent an agitated state of affairs.

The Polish revolution progresses despite of diplomatic advice to the contrary. Universal activity prevails in all shipyards and foundries in building ships and casting cannon and projectiles. Gigantic preparations are going on.

The French Emperor expresses displeasure at the offensive reply of Russia to his intervention offer, and is preparing to extend his lines beyond the Rhine.

The Frontier Regiment Bill was finally disposed of so far as the House was concerned on Saturday. The Substitute which was amended and passed, in effect, disbands the Regiment by permitting the men who were citizens of the frontier counties to go into the local organizations. Mr. Ranck of Mason favored the entire disbandment of it, for the reason that no conditional transfer could be made to the Confederacy, and as most of the men were frontiersmen they should all remain to defend their homes. The skeleton of the regiment which will still remain, we presume, will be still continued in the service. Though the Senate may alter some of the provisions of the Bill, we presume its main features will meet with no opposition.

Judge T. J. Divine has decided that the families of substitutes in the army are entitled to all the benefits under the act providing for the support of soldiers' families.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

[TENTH SESSION.]

NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

After reading the Journal of yesterday, the memorial of John Dean was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Reports of various Committees were then received.

The Bill to encourage the manufacture of Iron, was referred to a select Committee of three.

The reports of the Judiciary Committee against the passage of the following was adopted:

The Bill to amend Article 754 of Oldham and White's Digest; the Bill declaring what shall be good grounds for divorce; and the Joint Resolution in regard to interest on debts.

The Report of the Committee adverse to the resolution requesting Congress to pass a law for the imprisonment of negroes, was adopted.

The Report of the Committee and the Bill to prevent the trade in cotton on the Western frontier were both laid on the table.

The Bill to provide for the organization of McMullen county, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Report of the Committee against the extension of time for the recovery by law of stolen neat cattle, was adopted.

The Bill to incorporate the East Texas Manufacturing Company, was passed.

The Bill to amend the Act to perfect the organization of the State Troops, was after discussion in Committee of the whole, referred to a select Committee.

A Memorial of the citizens of Galveston, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Report of the Committee with Bill for the support of soldier's families, was then received, and the House adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

3 P. M.—The Frontier Bill which was made the special order for this hour, was taken up, and after discussion and amendment passed.

Several Senate bills were then referred to their appropriate committees and the House adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

NOVEMBER 27th, 1863.

Senate met at 9 A. M.—After reading the Journal of yesterday, several reports of committees were received.

A Joint Resolution to provide for a Roll of Honor of the citizen soldiery of Texas in the existing war, was introduced.

A Bill to define the boundary of the headright of the league of land granted to James McMillan and A. W. McLain, was referred to Committee on State Affairs.

The motion to reconsider the vote on the Bill donating lands to Texas soldiers, was made the special order for Monday next at 10 A. M.

The substitute of the Committee for the Bill to prescribe the duties of the Military Board, was adopted and after amendment passed.

The Committee's substitute for the Bill to provide for the families of Texas soldiers was passed.

A Report of the Printing Committee was then received.

A Joint Resolution relating to the contract of Short, Blasco, & Co., with the Military Board, was referred to Committee on State Affairs.

A Joint Resolution concerning the disposal of cloths made at the Penitentiary, was made the special order for Monday at 11 A. M.

The Bill to suspend all laws for the collection of debts on bills, bonds, notes, &c., was passed.

The Bill to raise \$1,000,000 by the sale of Cotton Bonds to provide for the defense of the State, was after amendment passed.

The Bill to authorize the sale of percussion caps made at the manufactory, was referred to a select Committee of three.

The Joint Resolution in relation to the increase of pay of the soldiers in Confederate service, was passed.

Adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

NOVEMBER 28th, 1863.

House met at 9 A. M. After reading the Journal of yesterday, the Memorial of sundry citizens of Walker county was referred to the committee on State Affairs.

The Senate Bill to incorporate the Sulphur Fork Iron Company, was, after amendment, passed.

Reports of various committees were then received.

The Senate's amendment to the Bill to raise one million dollars by the sale of Cotton Bonds, for the

defense of the State, was concurred in, and the Bill passed.

The Bills for the relief of Robt. Price and Ayres Moody, were passed.

The Committee's report on the Joint Resolution in regard to the issuance of County Warrants, was adopted.

The Bill to amend the 1st Section of an Act to fix the salaries of certain officers and clerks, was passed to 3d reading.

The Bill for the relief of Q. J. Nichols, was, after amendment, ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to sustain the currency, was recommitted to the Judiciary committee.

The report of the committee on Printing, in relation to correspondence with printers, was adopted.

The report of the committee on the Bill to adopt the articles of war &c., of the Confederate States, was adopted.

The Bill to amend the 1st Section of the Road Law, was, after amendment, referred to a select committee of three.

The Bill to incorporate the Powderhorn Bayou and Matagorda Bay Dredging Company, was passed.

Adjourned to 9 A. M. Monday next.

NOVEMBER 28th, 1863.

Senate met at 9 A. M. After reading the Journal of yesterday, reports from several committees were received.

A Joint Resolution requesting the Commanding General of this military district to detail men for the Texas Iron Works, was referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

A Bill to authorize the Governor to employ a suitable person to take charge of the libraries and other public property of the capitol was referred to same committee.

A Joint Resolution concerning the manufacture of salt was referred to the same committee.

Several reports from the Committee on State Affairs were then received.

The following Bills were passed:

A Bill concerning wills;

The Bill for the relief of Carey Watson;

The Bill to relieve C. M. Curles from disability of minority;

The committee's substitute for the Bill to provide for the manufacture of spinning jennies;

The Bill to annul the contract between Short, Blasco & Co., and the Military Board;

The Joint Resolution for the relief of Billups & Hassel;

The Bill to define the boundaries of Harrison and Marion counties;

The Bill for the relief of Peter Martin.

The Bill to define the boundaries of Live Oak and McMullen counties was passed to 3d reading.

House resolution to adjourn sine die was postponed until Saturday next.

The House Bill to incorporate East Texas Manufacturing Company was referred to Committee on State Affairs.

Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Penal Code—requested leave to sit again at 3 P. M. Tuesday next, and that 120 copies of the Bill be printed.

Report adopted, and the Senate adjourned to 9 A. M. Monday.

WE are authorized to announce P. N. ORR, Esq., of Caloway county, as a candidate for Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. CAMPBELL, of Travis, as a candidate for Judge of the 2d Judicial District, made vacant by the death of Col. B. F. Carter.

WE are authorized to announce the name of W. M. WALTON as a candidate for Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

WE are authorized to announce Col. W. L. ROBARDS as a candidate for Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

The friends of Capt. JOHN P. WHITE, of Guadalupe county propose his name as a candidate for the Judgeship of the 2d Judicial District. nov 28

FOR SALE.—A Horse, Ambulance and harness. Apply at this office. ty 14

WANTED TO HIRE.—Two negro men, for which liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office.

GARDEN SEEDS WANTED.—I will purchase the following: Beets, Onions, Egg Plants, Peppers, Peppercorns, Squash, Pumpkin. Houston, Nov. 15, '63. JAMES BUREK. nov 28 twt

ANCH FOR SALE.—800 acres with small improvement, lying on Brushy 8 miles above Round Rock, good range and sufficiency of timber, for sale for Confederate money. Apply to, nov 27 twt W. W. BRIDGERS, Austin.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—500 good American sheep for sale for Confederate money. Apply to nov 27 twt W. W. BRIDGERS, Austin.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

AUSTIN, MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1863.

Military Arrests.

The Telegraph publishes a long circular from Gen. Magruder, to the citizens of Texas, setting forth the reasons which induced him to arrest several suspected persons, some of whom were discharged, and others are still retained in custody. With reference to those who were discharged, he remarks that it was not because there were no grounds of suspicion, but because there was not sufficient evidence against them to warrant him in keeping them in confinement. He further adds:

"I do not desire to assume authority that does not properly and legitimately attach to my position as Commanding General of this district. I have no intention to usurp power, and disregard the restraints thrown around me by the civil law of the land. I desire, as all good citizens should, to obey the laws, and resist oppression. But there are times and circumstances when a military commander must not only be dangerous, but might be fatal, and at such times and under such circumstances, I shall never shrink from the responsibility of acting."

He then gives a statement of the evidence he had obtained from the papers of those now held in custody, which is certainly sufficient to satisfy any who might have formerly entertained a doubt, as to the necessity for those arrests. The evidence (a synopsis of which has been transmitted to the Governor) shows that a most dangerous organization was contemplated in our midst, and that, but for the timely check it has received, there is no knowing to what extent it might have been carried. The Commanding General has asked that those papers be laid before the Legislature, and that some sufficiently stringent law may be passed, by which the military authorities may be relieved from the necessity of arresting and confining men, who should be dealt with by the civil tribunals.

We think this subject one claiming the serious consideration of the Legislature as the laws are by no means clear as to what shall constitute an overt act of treason. "Giving aid and comfort to the enemy" admits of a wider construction, and should be more plainly defined, while misprision of treason, which is understood to mean the knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it, is also not as clearly laid down in our Penal Code, as the present condition of the country requires.

Both offences are punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, yet we doubt much, according to the law, as it now stands, if any conviction could be obtained in a civil court, in any of the cases referred to by Gen. Magruder. We hope the Legislature will not adjourn without passing a law, enabling our civil authorities to arrest, try and convict, where the evidence is sufficient, all who may be engaged, directly or indirectly, in plotting treason in our midst, whether by word or act. It would at once silence the convenient plea of unconstitutional, and probably be the means of effectually ridding the country of many who are still harbored in our midst, waiting the first opportunity to go over to the enemy, and put him in full possession of all the information he needs to effect the object of his invasion of our State.

We would refer our readers to the communication signed "Rifle" in another column. The writer is well known to us, and he speaks advisedly on the subject about which he writes.

A soldier's mother writes us that, it is not permitted them to send tents to their sons now in the field, and wishes to know the cause. She says they are perfectly willing both to make the tents and have them hauled, and we are certainly not aware there is any objection to those who can furnish their own tents, using them while in camp. We have made enquiries and learn that private tents are allowed in all camps, but that they cannot be transported when an army is on the march, and have frequently to be destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Indians have again been down in At-tacosa county, and killed a herder belonging to Mr. J. A. Durand, and wounded another, taking a number of horses.

The San Antonio Herald says that the powder and ordnance stores are being removed from there to another county, and that the Ordnance Department and all the other Departments are following suit, so San Antonio ceases, for the present, to be headquarters. Stirring times may be looked for soon.

Frontier Correspondence.

CAMP DELINER, Nov. 12, 1863.

Editor State Gazette: There are many surmises along this frontier as to what disposition will be made of this Regiment, by the new Governor and the present Legislature. Some imagine that we will be moved away entirely, and another Regiment substituted; while others again incline to the belief that a Regiment, raised in the inner line of frontier counties, of men who have never yet seen any service, and would never have served, had they not been forced, shall shove us from our seats, who have been in the service nearly two years and were volunteers from the start. If the Legislature, in the "plenitude of its wisdom," as the Telegraph has it, adopts either of the above plans, or any other equally unreasonable or unjust, it will prove that our wise men have lost their reason, and that honesty and common-sense have fled the legislative mind. We contend that no other Regiment could do as much service, under the circumstances, as we can and are doing. We speak guardedly, and say, under the circumstances; besides, no other Regiment could possibly have the same inducements in exerting itself, as we have.

We are protecting our own families, immediately below us in the settlements, while they would have no such cherished interests to guard; we are acquainted with the topography of the country, which they can know but little or anything about; moreover, by long practice, we are habituated to our peculiar operations in the field, which they would have all to learn. Besides we are not drilled, and if we were removed to some other point would have to commence, from the start, the evolutions and tactics necessary to fit us for "civilized" warfare in the field. And still another fact should be borne in mind—the great majority of the men of this Regiment will not leave this frontier, so long as their families have not as good, if not better protection than this Regiment is now affording them. They hold, for them, the first demand of patriotism to be the protection of their own wives and children, and they will not leave until they are perfectly assured of their reasonable safety; and what confidence can they have in any single Regiment, not particularly interested in this section of country, or composed of men of such little spirit, as to have held back till the twelfth hour, before they could tear themselves from their families or their speculations, and in many instances, their prying on the families of the absent soldier.

If the frontier is to have no reliable protection, in God's name, let us know it, so that we can move our families into the interior of the country, and then who shall say where will be the frontier, and how soon Austin will be reckoned among the lost cities of the world—a second Nineveh, in all except its magnitude. If any other Regiment can be supported on less and for less than we have been, or is more familiar with the requirements of this peculiar service, send it along and we have not a word to say; but if it does not fill both requirements, then we insist on being retained here for our three years or during the war, if any protection at all is to be furnished to this frontier.

RIFLE.

Latest from the West.

The "News" says important dispatches were received in Houston on the 27th from Gen. Bos, but they had not been made known; and passengers, who arrived by the Tap Road, reported the landing of Federals in Matagorda Bay. This is, however, probably like the rumor in our city the other day, that 12,000 men had landed at Salina and were marching on Matagorda, which now turns out to be 300 Yankee infantry and 70 cavalry, which had landed on Mustang Island, and were marching towards Salina.

The Telegraph is in receipt of official dispatches from Corpus Christi to the 21d, confirming the capture of Mustang Island and our forces there, and stating that thirty-five vessels, transports and gun boats, were reported off the Island. Col. Bradford, who was in Port Lavaca at the time, issued a circular calling upon the people of Calhoun, Victoria and adjoining counties to turn out to a man, with arms and ammunition and as many days rations as they can bring, and report to him at Alligator Head, between Indianola and Salina; and all who are able are called upon to send at once to that point such provisions, meat, flour, bacon, beans, potatoes, &c., as they may be able to spare, as the Minute men cannot be supplied from the provisions now in the Commissary.

The "News" is in receipt of a letter dated Indianola, Nov. 20th, which says:

The enemies plan of operations seems to be that of successive attack of the passes by combined land and naval forces, the former marching along the beach, the latter following the coast, ready to bombard a fort or land troops. At Point Isabel he met no preparation for resistance. At Corpus Christi Pass, he found the position abandoned.

At Aransas he met a brisk defense, but soon forced the handful of brave men to surrender. He is now daily expected at Port O'Connell (Salina) where he will be sternly met, and may suffer a second Sabine Pass.

It is not proper to say what means of resistance are at hand. The main fort, situated at the Pilot Station, between Salina Bayou and the lighthouse, is complete in its defenses, and is a strong and beautiful work. Its guns command the bay, and may force the enemy to attack by land mainly. He will meet with some trouble before he gets near enough to open trenches, and as he cannot carry it by assault, its capture will require time, so important to the Major General in assembling his forces to meet this well planned invasion, which is likely to sweep onward, inland as well as coastwise, to the Colorado, where we may hope that the ruthless march will be stayed.

Another letter dated Port Lavaca, Nov. 21st, speaks of the enemy having lost sixteen vessels and a large amount of munitions of war, between there and the Rio Grande, the beach of Padre Island being strewn with wreck, among which were parts of vessels perforated with grape and canister, showing they have met with resistance outside and leading to the impression that Capt. Sommes has been among them, as he is reported to be now, in the Gulf with a large fleet.

According to the latest accounts we can find, the Yankees had not taken Corpus Christi, nor had they been seen by any one there for several days after the fight on Mustang Island. Nothing had been heard of the two companies captured in the fight, although a flag of truce boat had been sent out, which had been absent two days, and some fears were entertained that the Yankees had captured it, regardless of the white flag. We can find no particulars of this fight, as our entire force engaged was captured, consisting of Capt. Mathey's company and Capt. Garrett's 21st Battalion T. S. T., the latter being composed of citizens of Victoria and Jackson counties.

Battle of Bayou Bourbeux.

The Alexandria Democrat publishes the following account of the battle of Bourbeux, from a correspondent, dated Headquarters, Green's Division, in the Field, near Opelousas, Nov. 4th:

Gen. Green attacked the enemy, consisting of the 13th Army corps, commanded by Gen. Bainbridge, of the U. S. Army, causing great havoc among them, driving them from the field, through their camps, taking possession of their whole encampment—completely routing their entire command and capturing their artillery and parts of their cavalry, &c. The fight commenced yesterday at 12 o'clock, finishing at 2. The enemy contested every inch of ground, falling back slowly before our brave boys, who made the wood resound with their continuous cheers and the earth tremble under the steady tramp of their resistless charge. The infantry commanded by Col. Roberts, of Walker's Division, consisting of his own, Col. King's and Harrison's regiments, were thrown on the extreme left, resting on Bayou Bourbeux, being sheltered by the woods which skirted the Bayou for four hundred yards on each side. Here began the fight with the greatest fierceness and here the brunt of it was borne. In the meanwhile, Green's and Major's brigades, Boon's battalion, and one section of Daniels' and the Valverde battery, were ordered through the prairie, on the extreme right, to flank the enemy's position and charge his battery, which was pouring a hail of shell and canister through the ranks of our infantry, without much damage on account of the thickness of the woods. Our battery sections were soon in position, supported by Green's dismounted brigade, opened with a telling fire on the enemy's guns. Majors was already in position with his cavalry to the right of the batteries. At this juncture of affairs, Gen. Green ordered the entire command to charge, leading it side by side with Majors. The cavalry, at full speed, flanked the enemy, whilst the infantry, at double quick, with interminable shouts, charged frantically upon them, taking their battery, routing and scattering their boasted "13th Army Corps" to the four winds. It was one of the most beautiful sights of the war.

The cavalry and infantry charging at full run, over an open prairie some fifteen hundred yards, actually making the earth quake with their heavy and rapid tramp.

The enemy left over one hundred dead upon the field. Our loss was very slight. We captured 538 non-commissioned officers and privates, 14 lieutenants, 10 captains, 1 colonel, and 1 lieutenant-colonel; besides these, there are fifty wounded in our hands, shot through the arms or body, who were able to walk from the field; a like number who were not able to move were left behind. Nearly all of our wounded were brought off. The enemy came up with their entire command, whereupon we fell back to our former position. We were only able to bring off one of the pieces of artillery captured, a ten-pounder Parrott. The others having their horses killed and disabled, we spiked and left on the field. Their tents, commissary and ordnance stores being destroyed, our army fell back in good order, and are ready and anxious to meet them again. The men and their officers are confident that we can whip Gen. Franklin's entire force with the greatest ease. The prisoners left this morning for Alexandria.

Appeal to the Citizens of Travis and Adjacent Counties.

HEADQUARTERS LABOR BUREAU,

Houston, Nov. 23, 1863.

I am directed, in view of the success of our ruthless enemy at Brownsville and Aransas Pass, and his contemplated invasion of our State from other points, to call upon the citizens of the counties in the vicinity of Austin to send in without delay one half of their male slave labor, to be used in erecting defenses and works around Austin. The slaves should be furnished by their owners with all necessary implements, all of which will be duly accounted for, and also to report to Capt. McKinney, Asst. Quartermaster, at Austin.

I appeal to you, fellow-citizens, in this pressing emergency, to act promptly in response to the General's call. You have wisely cherished the blood of your sons, of your dearest friends, of many a battle field, in defense of your country's liberty; you have given the dearest ties of earth, and found your hearthstones saddened by many a household tomb—all, all that your country might be free; and shall you hesitate, when a call is made to provide defenses for your wives and children, against whom the ruthless foe, has placed in the hands of the infuriated negro, arms more terrible than the tomahawk and scaling ladders of the savage—the arms of infamy and barbarity—with authority and the order to slay and decimate without mercy; to burn and pillage and destroy and outrage defenceless women and children. From the stifled voices of the cut-grown women of Mississippi and other States of the Confederacy, overrun by our enemy; from those voices which have spoken from desecrated graves and pillaged altars, with the energy and inspiration of eternal truth, you have learned to appreciate the character of that enemy whose unabated and unrelenting war against religion, truth and nature's God.

By command of
Maj. Gen. MAGRUDER.
T. C. ARMSTRONG,
Capt. & Asst. Labor Bureau,
HEADQUARTERS ULLAS, TEXAS,
October 31st, 1863.

Special Orders,

No. —
I. Lieut. W. J. Cloud, 18th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, and Orderly Sergeant D. M. Wilson 6th Texas Infantry, will proceed to Austin, Texas, and establish their Headquarters at that place.

II. They will collect all absentees (by furlough or otherwise), belonging to the following Regiments, viz: 6th and 10th Texas Infantry, 15th, 17th, 18th, 24th and 25th Texas Dis. Cav. Art.

III. Lieut. W. J. Cloud will report from time to time the result of his operations to these Headquarters.

N. H. DARNELL,
Col. Commanding 18th Regt,
Dismounted Cavalry.

Approved, by order of
W. O. WALSH,
Capt. & Asst. Com't. Commissaries,
HENRY TRANK, Lieut. & Adj't.
nov13 tw&w1m

HEADQUARTERS, AUSTIN, TEXAS,
November 18th, 1863.

Special Orders,

No. —
I. In obedience to the above Orders from Col. N. H. Darnell, all men belonging to regiments therein mentioned, absent on furlough or otherwise now in this Military District, are hereby ordered to report themselves immediately in person or by letter to these Headquarters.

II. Men reporting by letter will be particular in giving their names, Company and Regiment, and report in person as soon thereafter as practicable, when they will be furloughed, if no immediate disposition otherwise is made of them.

W. J. CLOUD, Lieut. 18th Tex. Cav.
D. M. WILSON, O. S. 6th Tex. Inf'ty,
nov18 tw&w1m

W. W. BRIDGERS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GAL-
LERY, Pease street, Austin, will be open for the reception of visitors for a short time. All who wish to get a life-like picture would do well to call soon, as the supply of material is very limited.
nov-27 tw&w
W. W. BRIDGERS.
November 27th, 1863.